BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS & HOURS

2009

1 About the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

Statistics Canada conducts two major monthly surveys on employment, wages and hours worked: Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a household perspective and Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) which is an industry perspective.

The information source is the key distinction between the two surveys: LFS provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households whereas SEPH provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of payroll deductions administrative data received from Canada Revenue Agency in combination with Business Payroll Survey results.

Estimates from the respective surveys differ for conceptual and methodological reasons: degree of coverage of industries and the self-employed, treatment of multiple-job holders, and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences also vary by industry. Therefore, data produced from each of these surveys addresses different data users needs.

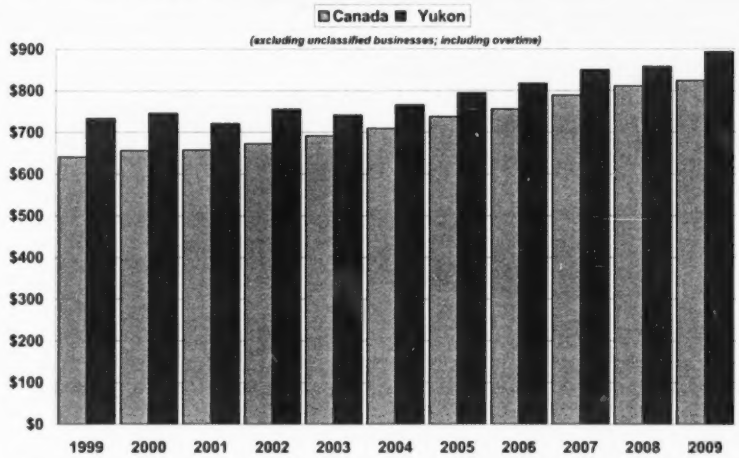
In summary, SEPH reflects the 'number of jobs' as opposed to 'number of workers' but excludes business enterprises primarily involved in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military personnel of defense services as well as all self-employed workers.

See http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2612&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2 for further information.

2 Yukon Employer Payroll Counts

	2008	2009	Change '08-'09
Avg number of all **employees** (*including* unclassified businesses)	19,496	19,228	-1.4%
Avg number of **employees** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
All employees	19,342	19,003	-1.8%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary	8,293	8,169	-1.5%
Employees paid by the hour	9,819	9,806	-0.1%
Avg **weekly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
All employees			
--Including overtime	$856.61	$891.97	4.1%
--Excluding overtime	$830.15	$858.88	3.5%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Including overtime	$1,163.25	$1,168.19	0.4%
--Excluding overtime	$1,143.04	$1,144.06	0.1%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	$588.18	$639.54	8.7%
--Excluding overtime	$553.12	$595.51	7.7%
Avg **hourly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Including overtime	$31.22	$31.61	1.2%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	$20.85	$21.94	5.2%
--Excluding overtime	$20.29	$21.32	5.1%
Avg **weekly hours** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Excluding overtime	37.3	37.0	-0.8%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	28.2	29.1	3.2%
--Excluding overtime	27.3	27.9	2.2%

3 Weekly Earnings Yukon vs. Canada



Comparing 1999 to 2009, Yukon earnings have increased $159.50, or 21.8% while the Whitehorse consumer price index (CPI is not available for Yukon) has risen by 19.4%. During the same time period, Canada's earnings have increased $183.06, or 28.6% while the Canadian consumer price index has risen by 23.1%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 326-0021; 281-0027

Yukon weekly earnings (including overtime) have consistently been higher than the national average. In 2009, Yukon's average weekly earnings ($891.97) were 8.3% higher than Canada's ($823.53).

Comparing 2008 to 2009, Yukon earnings have increased by 4.1% and the Whitehorse consumer price index (CPI is not available for Yukon) has risen by 0.4%. This results in a *'real' increase* of 3.7% in Yukon earnings. Canada's earnings have increased by 1.6% and the Canadian consumer price index has risen by 0.3% comparing 2008 to 2009. This results in a *'real' increase* of 1.3 % in Canadian earnings.

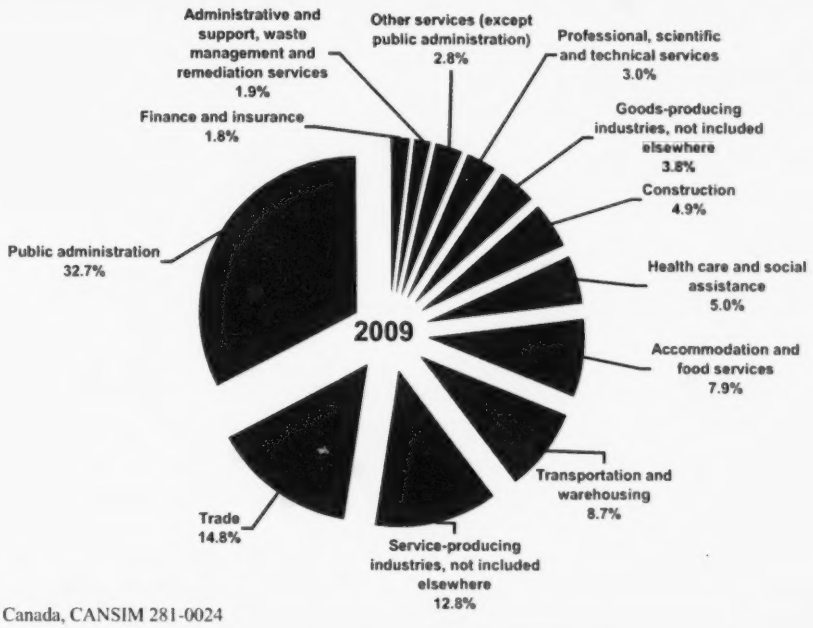
4 Average Employment and Weekly Earnings by Industry

	Avg # of Employees			Avg Weekly Earnings (including overtime)		
	2008	2009	change '08 to '09	2008	2009	change '08 to '09
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified	19,496	19,228	-1.4%			
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified	19,342	19,003	-1.8%	$856.61	$891.97	4.1%
Goods-producing industries	**1,926**	**1,636**	**-15.1%**	**$1,129.12**	**$1,064.09**	**-5.8%**
Forestry, logging and support	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	.	.	.	.	.	.
Utilities	.	.	.	.	.	.
Construction	960	922	-4.0%	$962.30	$944.80	-1.8%
Manufacturing	.	.	.	.	.	.
Service-producing industries	**17,416**	**17,367**	**-0.3%**	**$826.46**	**$875.76**	**6.0%**
Trade	2,925	2,814	-3.8%	$543.42	$577.49	6.3%
Transportation and warehousing	1,782	1,662	-6.7%	$854.43	F	F
Information and cultural industries	x	434	x	x	F	F
Finance and insurance	362	349	-3.6%	$1,052.33	F	F
Real estate and rental and leasing	.	.	.	.	.	.
Professional, scientific and technical services	600	569	-5.2%	.	.	.
Management of companies and enterprises	.	.	.	.	.	.
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	293	359	22.5%	$657.97	$712.38	8.3%
Educational services	x	x	x	x	x	x
Health care and social assistance	1,003	955	-4.8%	$794.70	$864.42	8.8%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	.	.	.	.	.	.
Accommodation and food services	1,647	1,493	-9.4%	$424.74	$440.73	3.8%
Other services[1] (except public administration)	478	527	10.3%	$736.30	$801.52	8.9%
Public administration	5,990	6,211	3.7%	$999.66	$1,064.58	6.5%
Unclassified enterprises[2]	155	225	45.2%			

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

"." = no data; "x" = data suppressed; "F" = too unreliable to be published

5 Employment by Industry Sector, 2009


Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services 1.9%
Other services (except public administration) 2.8%
Professional, scientific and technical services 3.0%
Finance and insurance 1.8%
Goods-producing industries, not included elsewhere 3.8%
Construction 4.9%
Public administration 32.7%
Health care and social assistance 5.0%
2009
Accommodation and food services 7.9%
Transportation and warehousing 8.7%
Trade 14.8%
Service-producing industries, not included elsewhere 12.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

6 Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime)

	EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				SALARIED EMPLOYEES			
	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings		Standard Work Week	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	$20.85	$21.94	28.2	29.1	$31.22	$31.61	37.3	37.0
Goods-producing industries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Service-producing industries	**$19.70**	**$20.92**	**27.0**	**28.1**	**$30.73**	**$31.62**	**37.1**	**36.9**
Trade	$15.55	$16.60	25.7	27.2	$24.89	$26.28	40.7	40.2
Retail trade	$14.70	$15.63	24.8	26.5	$22.22	$23.20	39.7	39.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	$23.91	x	30.3	x	$26.45	x	41.1	x
Food and beverage stores	$13.42	F	23.3	F	$18.80	F	37.7	F
Grocery stores	$13.40	F	23.3	F	$18.83	F	37.6	F
Gasoline stations	$12.96	x	30.2	x	$18.89	x	40.9	x
Transportation and warehousing	$19.24	F	36.0	F	$23.77	F	41.8	F
Finance and insurance	$21.01	F	27.7	F	$32.25	F	36.7	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	$18.03	F	28.8	F	$26.33	F	39.4	F
Health care and social assistance	$24.92	$27.66	28.9	28.8	$24.97	$26.98	36.6	38.2
Accommodation and food services	$14.73	F	24.1	F	$18.73	F	42.0	F
Accommodation services	$15.59	F	25.5	F	$20.37	F	40.8	F
Food services and drinking places	$13.45	F	22.2	F	$15.32	F	44.8	F
Public administration	$24.19	F	25.6	F	$33.68	F	37.1	F
Federal government public administration	$35.15	.	46.4	.	$33.43	$36.29	38.8	38.5
Provincial and territorial public administration	$27.35	$28.20	20.9	20.8	$34.71	$36.25	36.8	36.1

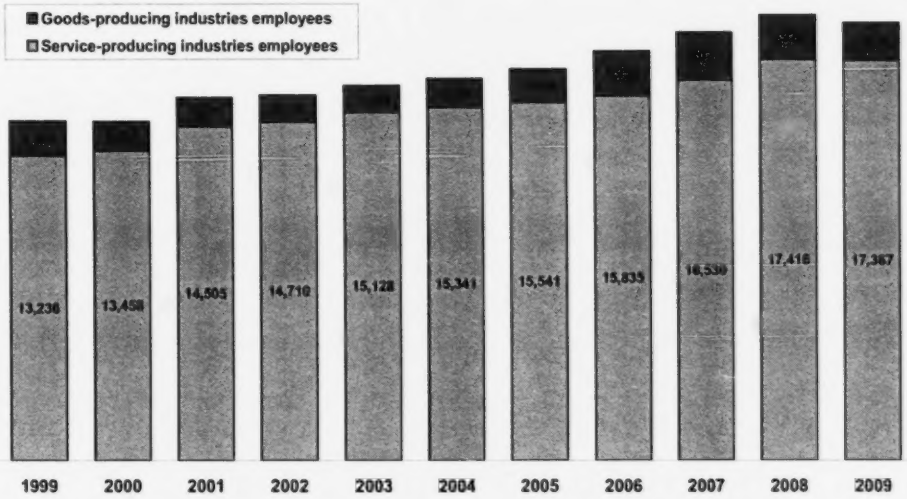
Note: Industry sectors, sub-sectors, industry groups and industries displayed in this table are the only categories that have data for 2008 and/or 2009 available for employees paid by the hour in Yukon. "." = no data; "x" = data suppressed; "F" = too unreliable to be published

7 Employment by Month

This graph highlights the cyclical nature of employment in Yukon, with increased employees through the summer months and a decrease through the winter. The number of employees typically remains highest in the months of June/July/August/ September and bottoms out in January.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0023

8 Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries Employment



On average, from 1999 through 2008, *service-producing* industries have held the majority of employment at 15,170 employees or 90.9%. The remaining 9.1% or 1,512 employees, have been in the *goods-producing* industries sector. In 2009, *service-producing* industries have seen a slight proportion increase employing 91.4% of all *classified* businesses employees and *goods-producing* industries employing 8.6%, a slight decrease. Comparing 2008 to 2009, the number of *service-producing* industries workers has decreased by 49, or 0.3%, while the number of *goods-producing* industries workers has decreased by 290, or 15.1%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

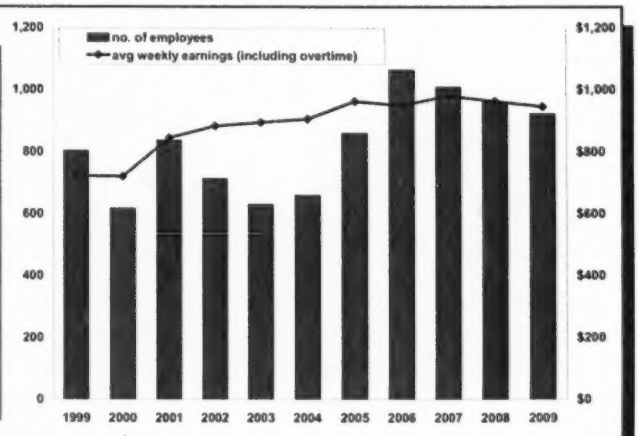
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Goods-producing industries include: forestry, logging and support; mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; utilities; construction; and manufacturing. Of these five industry sectors, only construction data is available for Yukon.

9 Construction

Annual average employment in the *construction* sector has been project-driven throughout the period of 1999 to 2009, varying from a low of 616 employees in 2000 to a high of 1,062 in 2006. Annual average weekly earnings have also varied, from a low of $719.44 in 2000 to a high of $979.79 in 2007.

Comparing 2009 to 2008, the average number of *construction* employees has decreased by 38 employees, or 4.0%. Average weekly earnings have decreased by $17.50, or 1.8%.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

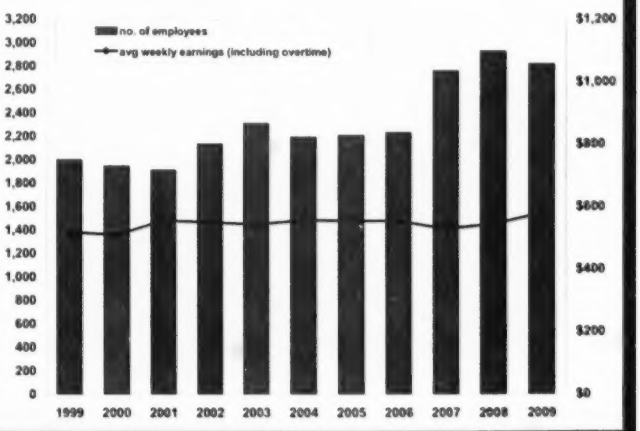
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Service-producing industries include: trade; transportation and warehousing; information and cultural industries; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services[1] (except public administration); and public administration.

10 Trade

Between 1999 and 2009, employment in the *trade* sector has varied by 1,016 employees, from a low of 1,909 in 2001 to a high of 2,925 in 2008. Within this sector in 2009, employment in *wholesale trade* averaged 344 employees, while retail trade accounted for 2,470 employees.

Earnings in the *trade* sector have remained very stable averaging $543.83 per week for the period 1999 through 2009. Comparing 2009 to 2008, average weekly earnings have increased by $34.07, or 6.3%, per week.



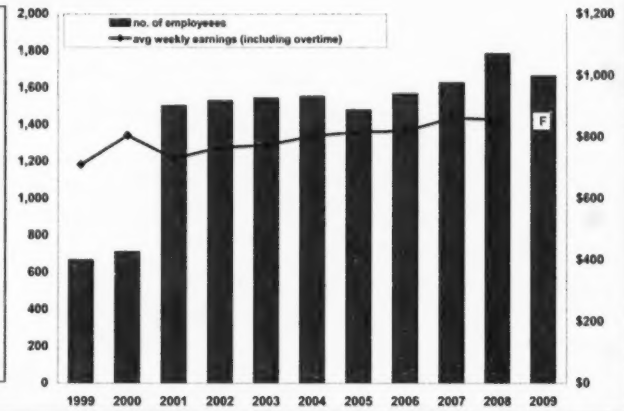
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

11 Transportation and warehousing

In 2001, there was a discontinuity in this industry series due to a model change and historic revisions. Therefore, data prior to this period is not comparable.

From 2001 to 2008, the *transportation and warehousing* sector has averaged 1,571 employees. In 2009, there were 1,662 employees, a decrease of 120 employees, or 6.7% compared to 2008.

Average weekly earnings have remained stable during the time frame 2001 through 2008, averaging $801.46. (2009 data not available)

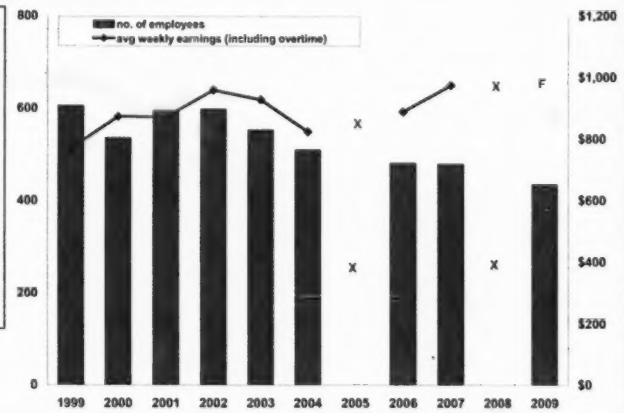


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

12 Information and cultural industries

Available data from the *information and cultural industries* sector for the period 1999 through 2009 indicates that employment averaged 532 ranging from a low of 434 employees (2009) to a high of 605 employees (1999).

Average weekly earnings have ranged from a low of $768.77 (1999) to a high of $972.81 (2007). 1999 through 2007 earnings have averaged $884.71 weekly.

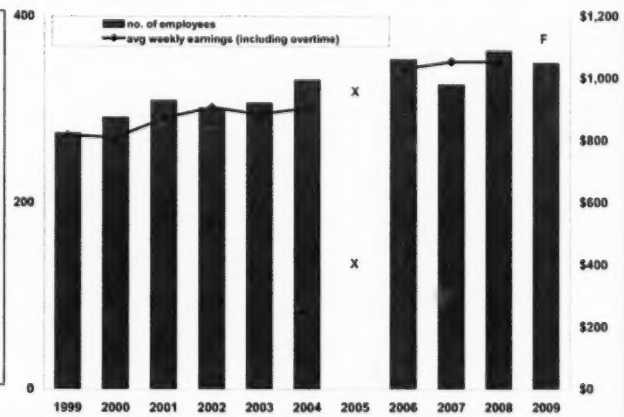


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

13 Finance and insurance

Available data from the *finance and insurance* employment sector over the period of 1999 through 2008 has averaged 285 employees. Comparing that average to the 2009 figure of 349, there has been an increase of 64 employees, or 22.4%. But comparing 2009 with 2008, there has been a decrease of 13 employees, or 3.6%.

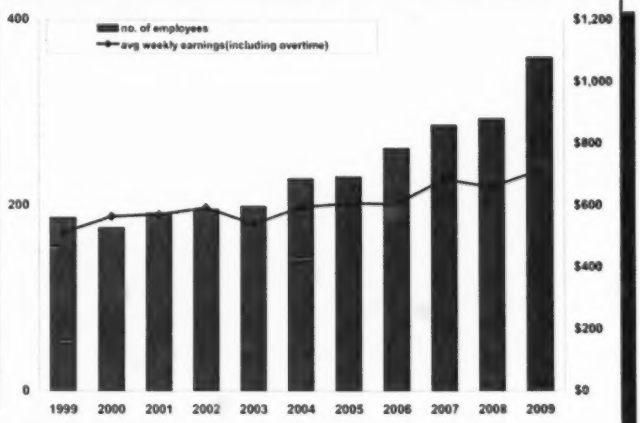
Weekly earnings in this sector ranged from $808.23 in 2000 to $1,052.33 in 2008, a variation of $244.10, or 30.2%. From 1999 through 2008, earnings have averaged $924.23 per week.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

14 Admin and support, waste management and remediation services

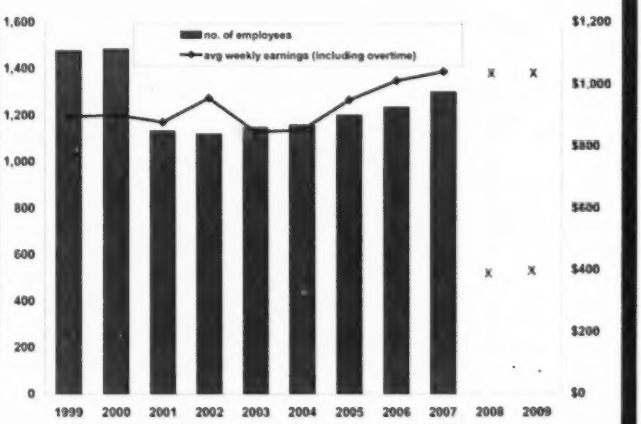
The *administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is another relatively small employer which has increased steadily from 175 employees in 2000 to 359 in 2009. The average number of employees from 1999 through 2009 was 237.
Average weekly earnings have fluctuated from a low of $509.63 in 1999 to a high of $712.38 in 2009.
Comparing 2009 to 2008, earnings have increased by $54.41, or 8.3%, while employment has increased by 66 jobs, or 22.5%



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

15 Educational services

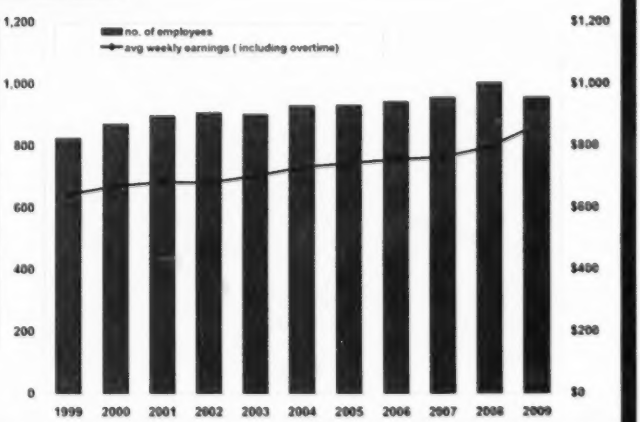
The *educational services* sector has shown steady increases in both employment and earnings since 2003 (2008 and 2009 data is unavailable). 1999 through 2007 saw an employee low in 2002 of 1,118 employees and a high of 1,483 employees in 2000. During this same time period, and an average weekly earnings low was experienced in 2003 ($845.45). and a high of $1,040.14 average weekly earnings was experienced in 2007.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

16 Health care and social assistance

The *health care and social assistance* sector has, for the most part, shown steady annual increases in both employment and average weekly earnings since 1999. Comparing 2009 figures to 1999, employment has increased by 132 employees, or 16.0%, and earnings have increased by $221.95, or 34.5%.
Comparing 2009 to 2008, jobs have decreased by 48, or 4.8%, and average weekly earnings have increased by $69.72, or 8.8%.

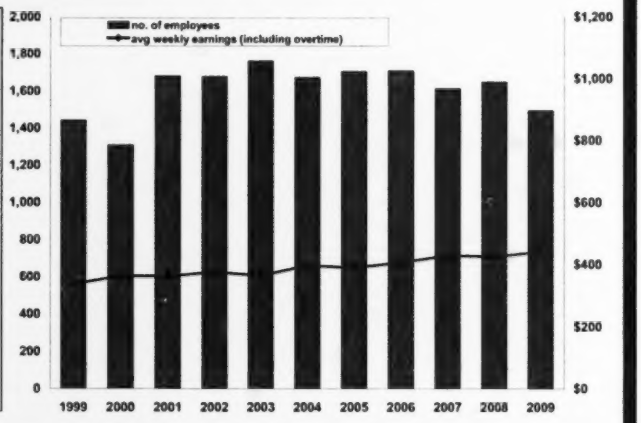


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

17 Accommodation and food services

Of the 1,493 employees in 2009 in the *accomodation and food services* sector, 865 were in *accommodation services* and 627 were in *food services and drinking places*. Total sector employment decreased by 154 employees when compared to 2008.

From 1999 through 2009, the *accommodation and food services* sector earnings have varied from $336.17 in 1999 to $440.73 in 2009. Comparing 2009 to 2008, average weekly earnings have increased by $15.99 per week, or 3.8%.

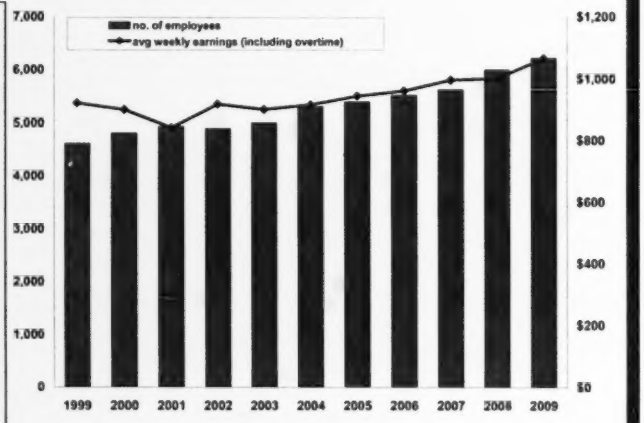


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

18 Public administration

With the exception of 2002, the *public administration* employment sector has steadily increased from 1999 through 2009, with annual increases averaging 3.5%. Comparing 2009 to 2008, employment increased by 221 employees or 3.7%. In 2009, *public administration* included 492 federal gov't employees, 3,685 territorial, 629 municipal and 1,405 First Nations gov't.

Public administration earnings have seen some variation over the last eleven years, ranging from $840.43 in 2001, to the 2009 high of $1,064.58. Comparing 2009 to 2008, average earnings have increased by $64.92 per week or 6.5%.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Footnote:

[1] *"Other Services (except public administration)"* include: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; private households.

[2] "Unclassified businesses" are business for which the industrial classification (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007) has yet to be determined.

"x" = data suppressed
"F" = too unreliable to be published

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Information sheet no. 81.02 –November '10

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